SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D.C. JUNE 1957 NO. 62

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

MARKET REVIEW

On June 12, 1957, the Department increased the consumption requirements determination for 1957 by 100,000 tons to a total of 9,100,000. This is 100,000 tons above the final determination for 1956. It will be recalled that deliveries during 1956, totalling 8,904,000 tons, included a substantial addition to stocks in the hands of users. This year deliveries at the end of May were 158,000 tons below those of the corresponding period of last year.

On June 14, the Department lifted restrictions on the use of sugar quotas prior to November 1, 1957. This action permits full importation of offshore quotas at any time during the year. Previously 100,000 tons of the Cuban quota had been reserved for November-December entry. Other areas affected by this action were Hawaii, 50,000 tons and the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Peru to the extent of 16,000 tons each.

The beet sugar quota for marketing during 1957 is now 2,042,000 tons or 22.4 percent of total requirements as compared to 1,955,000 tons in 1956. Beet sugar deliveries through April were 19.9 percent of total deliveries but during May fell to 19.6 percent of the total. The slow start of beet processors' marketings does not reflect lack of sugar. There will be approximately 1,700,000 tons of beet sugar available for marketing before October 1 when the period of heavy production begins. However, after considering the stocks of individual processors and their needs for servicing markets during the last quarter, between 1,500,000 and 1,525,000 tons can be delivered by the end of September and the balance of their quota would be delivered during the final quarter of 1957.

Marketing in this pattern, beet sugar processors would deliver between 50,000 and 55,000 tons per week from June through September and between 40,000 and 45,000 tons during the balance of the year as compared with an average of 29,000 tons weekly in the first five months. This would mean marketing 24 to 25 percent of total distribution from June through September this year as against last year's 23.6 percent.

The Michigan Sugar Company has announced that it will take orders in that part of the northeast territory west of a line from Pittsburgh to Buffalo, where 9.25 cents per pound is the prevailing price for cane sugar.

Importers of direct consumption sugar under this year's quotas will have about 23,000 tons more sugar available to them than last year. Deliveries by importers through May were about 43 percent of their estimated total for the year as compared to 51 percent in 1956 and a 42 percent average for the five preceding years.

Refiners supplies for the balance of 1957 are substantially greater than last year. During 1956 refiners delivered 6,338,000 tons of sugar. Since their deliveries are 2,308,000 tons through May this year it would be necessary for them to deliver 4,030,000 tons during the balance of the year to equal last year's deliveries. This would be 110,000 tons more than in June-December 1956, which was the highest of record for that period. If any cane sugar area is unable to fill its quota refiners supplies would be reduced to the extent that the sugar beet area participates in the allocation of the deficit. However, for the year as a whole refiners supplies will be sufficient to permit them to deliver as much sugar as in 1956 when their deliveries for consumption in the first five months exceeded the corresponding period of this year by 110,000 tons.

Despite the poor crop obtained in Puerto Rico, total production in the domestic areas for marketing this year will be about 150,000 short tons larger than a year ago. Through June 8, production in Puerto Rico amounted to 970,000 tons and the total crop may not be much more than 1,000,000 tons, 150,000 tons smaller than last year's. The Hawaiian crop is currently estimated at 1,150,000 tons, 50,000 tons higher than last year's. Production in the Virgin Islands exceeded 15,000 tons, raw value, 2,000 tons more than last year. Beet sugar production from the 1956 crop is now estimated at 1,985,000 tons or 255,000 tons more than from the 1955 crop. Mainland cane sugar production from the 1956-57 crop totalled 561,000 tons, a 13,000-ton decrease from the previous crop.

Acreage allotments for the mainland beet and cane crops now growing are in both instances 12 percent higher than for the 1956 crop. In addition wider use of new cane varieties in the mainland cane area suggests a continuance of the increasing yields which have been so notable there in recent years. During the last seven years, yields in that area have trended upward at a rate of 7 percent annually.

The spot price of raw sugar, duty paid at New York, which had averaged 6.37 cents per pound during May continued to increase during June and on June 11 reached 6.55, the highest price since

October 1952. The average for the first half of June was 6.51 cents per pound and the cumulative average for the year 6.26 cents or 0.31 cent above that last year.

On June 14, the Atlantic Coast refiners announced a .15 cent price increase for refined sugar effective at the close of business that day. With a 9.25 cents price for refined sugar in New York the refiners' margin over the 6.51 cents average June 1-14 price of raws was 2.74 cents. During June 1956 refined sugar in this territory was priced at 8.75 and raws at 6.00 cents or a 2.75 cents differential. The cumulative January-June differential in 1956 was 2.72 cents (8.68 refined, 5.96 raws) as compared to an indicated 2.83 cents this year (9.11 refined and 6.28 raws). Although quoted prices of cane and beet sugar were also increased in the Chicago-West territory to 9.00 and 8.80 cents, previous commitments make these ineffective until July 1. Until that time cane sugar is being delivered at 8.50 and beet sugar at 8.30 and 8.35 cents per pound.

The spot price of world raw sugar, f.a.s. Cuba, again rose above 6 cents per pound at the end of May, when it appeared that the Soviet Union might have additional import requirements and that Communist China had had a poor crop. During the two first weeks of June prices fluctuated between 5.85 and 6.17 cents. The daily closing quotations for world contract July futures on the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange were close to the spot quotations.

With Cuban sugar production through June 15 amounting to 5,445,000 Spanish long tons, and with 5 mills still operating, a total crop of at least 5.5 million tons appears assured. The original production goal of 5,150,000 tons is thus being exceeded by 350,000 tons, an increase which obtained growing recognition as the campaign progressed.

Recent Brazilian sugar movement data suggest that about 200,000 metric tons of sugar from the 1956-57 crop have been sold for export; this is almost 100,000 tons above and beyond estimates earlier in the year (see Sugar Reports No. 58, page 3). Brazilian domestic sugar distribution from June through November 1956 (the first half of the crop and marketing year just ended) was 10 percent above distribution during the comparable 1955 period. It now appears that the sharp increase was primarily due to stock accumulation in the hands of users, since distribution during the summer months, December through March, was 8 percent down from a year earlier. Even with liberal estimates of April and May

distribution (270,000 metric tons) and of carryover stock requirements (200,000 tons) an export availability of 215,000 tons, commercial weight, is indicated from the old crop. A like amount may eventually become available from the June 1957 to May 1958 crop; however, it is unlikely that more than half of that tonnage will be exported before the end of the current calendar year. Part of the Brazilian surplus production during the period August through December is needed to fill domestic requirements from January through June. Geographical aspects further accentuate the lag with which Brazilian sugar becomes available to the world market. Populous Sao Paolo produces most of its sugar during the months July through October while in less populous Pernambuco the production season does not get under way before October. Nevertheless, Brazilian sugar exports in 1957 may reach 300,000 tons; that is 100,000 to 200,000 tons more than early year estimates.

Mexico reports the production during the campaign now ending of about 1,000,000 metric tons of sugar, commercial weight, about 60,000 tons more than only recently estimated and 250,000 tons more than production from the disaster crop of 1956. It is too early to expect Mexican world market sales. However, a small volume of such sales before the beginning of the next campaign in November appears possible.

All Philippine sugar that is available for world market outlets in 1957, about 50,000 metric tons, has been sold. At the beginning of the year, the then prevailing stringent domestic consumption quota of 200,000 metric tons appeared to permit the exportation to the world market of about 136,000 metric tons. In the meantime, the domestic quota was raised to 254,000 tons; the market requires still more sugar and a further quantity of about 25,000 tons is being earmarked for domestic rather than for export use.

World free market requirements, including about 280,000 tons of net Soviet and about 55,000 tons of Rumanian requirements, approximate 6.0 million metric tons. Latest available information indicates that world free market supplies for the calendar year 1957 amount to about 6.7 million tons. This estimate includes about 900,000 tons of supplies which will be produced during the second half of the calendar year, including 335,000 tons of 1957 crop Czechoslovakian, Polish, and Hungarian sugar, some of which may become available too late in the year to be exported. About 4.8 million tons or 70 percent of the total have been sold, while about 1.9 million tons are still uncommitted. Of the tonnage still available, about a half million tons

are Cuban sugar, a half million tons Chinese and Dominican sugar, and about one-third of a million tons each South American and East European sugar from fall 1957 production.

Revised Cuban Market Quotas

The Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute, on June 20, 1957, revised its marketing quotas for the 1957 crop on the basis of a crop of 5,515,000 Spanish long tons. The previous quota determination, issued on January 17, 1957, was based on a crop of 5,150,000 tons. Disposition of the 1957 crop after the recent action is as follows:

	1,000 Spanish long tons
United States, free	2,194
United States, reserved	39
Other countries, free	1,892
Institute sales	1,030
Local consumption	360
Total	5,515

The new determination allots the additional 365,000 tons - 10,000 tons for local consumption, 205,000 tons to the free quota for the world market and 150,000 tons to the Institute to cover a prior sale to the U.S.S.R. It must be noted that 148,000 tons of the 1,030,000 tons allotted to the Institute have been earmarked to replace borrowings from the Special U. S. Reserve which occurred late in 1956. Exportation to the world market of 2,774,000 tons of sugar are indicated from the 1957 crop.

Supplies earmarked for the United States permit filling the present Cuban import quota of 3,070,936 short tons, raw value, (2,634,991 Spanish long tons raw sugar, commercial weight) and provide a reserve of 450,556 short tons, raw value (386,596 Spanish long tons raw sugar, commercial weight) for shipments to the U. S. either this year or early in 1958. This overquota reserve amounted to 506,000 short tons, raw value, in January 1957 (see Sugar Reports No. 57, pages 5 and 6). Since then, the Cuban quota in the U. S. market was increased by 70,000 short tons, raw value, reducing the 506,000 ton reserve to 436,000 tons. The figure of 450,556 tons, shown above, results from the use of a more accurate conversion factor between Spanish long tons, commercial weight and short tons, raw value (1.1654444 vs. 1.1600).

Accordingly, the Cuban supply and disposition data are as follows:

	1,000 Spanish long tons	1,000 short tons raw value
Stocks, Jan. 1, 1957	640	746
Production 1957	5,515	6,427
Total available	6,155	7,173
Reserve for U.S. (1958 etc.)	386 1/	450
Available for marketing	5,769	6,723
U.S. Quota as of 6-20-57	2,635	3,071
Available for the world market	2,774	3,233
Local consumption	360	419
Total	5,769	6,723

1/ This item consists of 208,000 tons physically carried over from 1952 for marketing in 1958, of 148,000 tons replacement of 1956 borrowings from the same reserve; and of a residual 30,000 tons of carryover from 1956.

The Cuban U. S. free and reserve quotas from the 1957 crop, the total carryover on January 1, 1957 and the 148,000 tons replacement of 1956 borrowings amount to 3,022,000 tons and equal the U. S. Sugar Act quota for Cuba as of 6-20-57 plus the above 387,000 ton reserve.

THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY AND DISPOSITION OF SUGAR, 1950-1956

by
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This article is an attempt, through the use of all available informational sources, to balance the United States supply of sugar with disposition during the years 1950-1956. On the supply side of the picture, the data heretofore have been generally known, but less definitive and comprehensive information has been available on the disposition side. Although the disposition data presented here are approximations, they are believed to reflect more accurately the trends in sugar usage by categories during the period than data which heretofore have been assembled. Disposition has been traced to the point where sugar enters the household or is used in a processed food.

The basic source of most of the data on disposition of sugar in the continental United States is the records of primary distributors. However, an important part of sugar deliveries by primary distributors is made to wholesalers and retailers, who, as secondary distributors, serve only as links in the distribution system and in turn make deliveries to both industrial and household users. In addition, toward the end of some years primary distributors' marketings include "constructive" deliveries which in effect are contracts of sales and represent sugar which reaches distribution or use channels in the succeeding year. These deliveries must be considered in the subsequent year to accurately reflect sugar movements to secondary distributors or users. Recognition must also be given to changes in stocks in transit and in the hands of users and secondary distributors. The method used for making such adjustments to evaluate sugar usage is detailed in table 1. Although the data show there are for 1955 the same method was used for each of the other years during the period.

The analyses involve two primary assumptions: (1) that all primary distributor sugar deliveries in consumer size packages were used ultimately in households, and (2) that sugar usage by hotels, restaurants and institutions had changed each year since 1950 proportionately to changes in the value of sales by "eating and drinking places" adjusted for changes in prices of foods at retail. The first assumption is subtantiated by earlier studies and the second reflects a reasonable approximation in view of the limited data on the subject available. With the acceptance of these two points of reference meaningful adjustments in primary distributor deliveries by major categories of sugar usage are made possible.

Table 1.- Method used to evaluate sugar usage or receipts by major groups

Line		1955 (1,000 short tons, raw value)
1.	A. Consumer size packages	
2.	1. Primary distributors', total	2,862
3.	(a) Primary distributors' deliveries to retailers	1,190
4.	(b) Primary distributors' deliveries to wholesalers (line 1-line 2)	1,672

Table 1.- Method used to evaluate sugar usage or receipts by major groups - Continued

Line		1955 (1,000 short tons, raw value)
5.	B. Wholesalers'	
6.	1. Deliveries by primary distributors	
7.	(a) Total	2,952
8.	(b) In consumer-size packages (line 4)	1,672
9.	(c) In other size packages (line 7- line 8)	1,280
10.	2. Changes in stocks (Census Sugar Survey)	- 7
11.	(a) In consumer-size packages 1/	- 4
12.	(b) In other size packages 1/	- 3
13.	3. Deliveries by wholesalers	
14.	(a) Total (line 7 - line 10)	2,959
15.	(b) To retailers (line 8-line 11)	1,676
16.	(c) To industrial users (line 9-line 12- line 17)	556
17.	(d) To hotels, restaurants and institutions (line 28)	727
18.	C. Retailers	
	1. Deliveries to retailers	
19.	(a) Total	2,953
20.	(1) By primary distributors (line 3)	1,190
21.	(2) By wholesalers (line 15)	1,676
22.	(3) Adjustments for non-reporting 2/	87
23.	(b) Changes in stocks (Census Sugar Survey)	- 9
24.	(c) Deliveries by retailers (line 19- line 23)	2,962
25.	D. Hotels, restaurants, and institutions	
26.	1. Use, total	765 3/
27.	(a) Receipts from primary distributors direct	38
28.	(b) Receipts from wholesalers (line 26- line 27)	727

Table 1.- Method used to evaluate sugar usage or receipts by major groups - Continued

Line		1955 (1,000 short tons, raw value)
29.	E. "Other" non-industrial (including Governmental agencies)	
30.	1. Deliveries by primary distributors'	79
31.	2. Adjustment for non-reporting 2/	3
32.	3. Total receipts (line 30 and line 31)	82
33.	F. Industrial Users	
34.	1. Deliveries to industrial users	
35.	(a) Total	4,674
36.	(1) Direct by primary distributors'	3,958
37.	(2) Wholesalers (line 16)	556
38.	(3) Adjustment for non-reporting 2/	160
39.	(b) Changes in stocks (Census Sugar Survey)	- 36
40.	2. Industrial uses (line 34-line 39)	4,710
	SUMMARY	
41.	Industrial use (line 40)	4,710
42.	Household receipts (line 24)	2,962
43.	Hotel, restaurants, and institutional use (line 26)	765
44.	"Other" non-industrial receipts, including Governmental agencies (line 32)	82
45.	Total	8,519

1/ Based on ratios of lines 8 and 9 to line 7. 2/ Deliveries by primary distributors by type of buyers usually represent about 97 percent of total deliveries by primary distributors. Total deliveries by primary distributors adjusted for changes in year-end constructive deliveries equal net deliveries. Net deliveries minus deliveries by types of buyers equal un-reported deliveries by types of buyers. The un-reported deliveries were apportioned to the retail and "other" non-industrial (including Governmental) groups on the basis of the sum of the direct deliveries by primary distributors and the indirect deliveries through wholesalers, and the remainder was apportioned to industrial users. 3/ Estimated on the basis of the dollar value of sales of "eating and drinking places" adjusted for changes in retail prices of foods and then related as a base to the quantity of sugar used by hotels, restaurants, and institutions in 1950 as shown by U. S. Department of Agriculture Information Bulletin No. 48.

Table 2.- The U. S. Sugar Supply and Disposition, 1950-1956
(1,000 short tons, raw value)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
				Supply			
A. Stocks 1/1							
Primary distributors	1759	1839	1763	1621	1639	1930	2010
Industrial users	150	256	226	178	227	203	167
Wholesalers	80	95	79	74	89	79	72
Retailers	87	80	99	100	95	93	84
Sub-total	2076	2270	2167	1973	2050	2305	2333
Constructively delivered stocks	0	0	0	0	129	68	0
Total stocks 1/1	2076	2270	2167	1973	2179	2373	2333
B. Receipts from							
Mainland growth	2466	2042	2102	2375	2610	2386	2510
Offshore Domestic Areas	2173	1918	2004	2249	2097	2155	2245
Foreign Areas	3783	3725	3897	3881	3799	4029	4261
Total receipts	8422	7685	8003	8505	8506	8570	9016
C. Total Supply	10498	9955	10170	10478	10685	10943	11349
				Disposition			
A. Disappearance							
Industrial Uses	4221	4170	4438	4635	4437	4710	4946
Hotels, restaurant and institutional use	675	660	676	707	720	765	797
Household receipts	3172	2809	2895	2806	3037	2962	2893
Other non-industrial receipts	97	125	147	149	109	82	111
Domestic disappearance	8165	7764	8156	8297	8303	8519	8747
Exports and livestock feed	60	82	29	32	29	61	161
Total disappearance	8225	7846	8185	8329	8332	8580	8908
B. Stocks 12/31							
Primary distributors	1839	1763	1621	1639	1930	2010	1906
Industrial users	256	226	178	227	203	167	210
Wholesalers	95	79	74	89	79	72	102
Retailers	80	99	100	95	93	84	86
Domestic stocks	2270	2167	1973	2050	2305	2333	2364 1/
Constructive deliveries	0	0	0	129	68	0	22
Total stocks 12/31	2270	2167	1973	2179	2373	2333	2386
C. Total Disposition	10495	10013	10158	10508	10705	10913	11294
D. Adjustment for difference between standard and actual conversion factors in transforming raw into refined sugar	3	- 58	12	- 30	- 20	30	55
E. Total disposition and adjustment	10498	9955	10170	10478	10685	10943	11349

1/ Includes 60,000 tons for increase in stocks in transit during 1956, excluded from the stocks of individual groups.

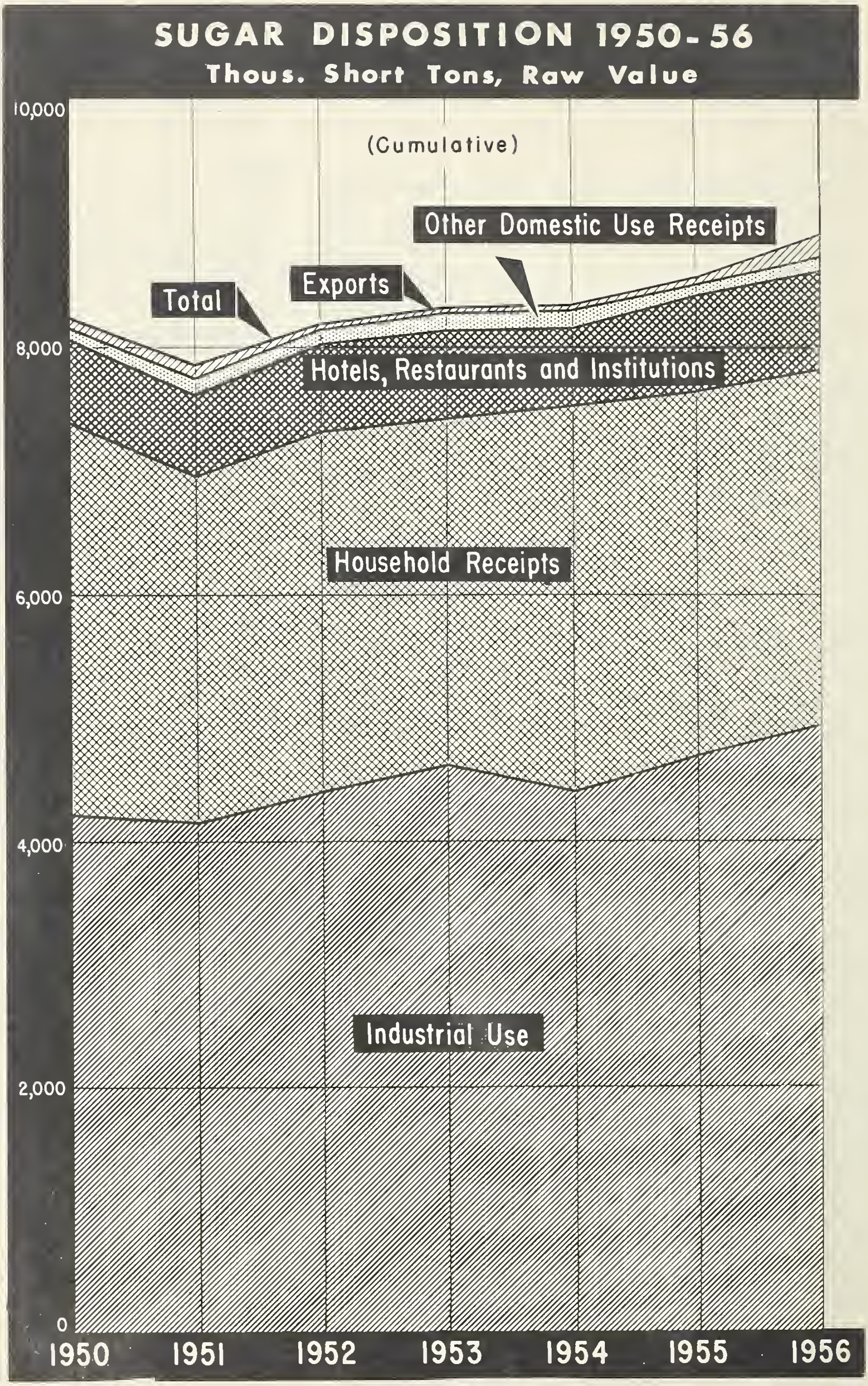

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FIGURE I

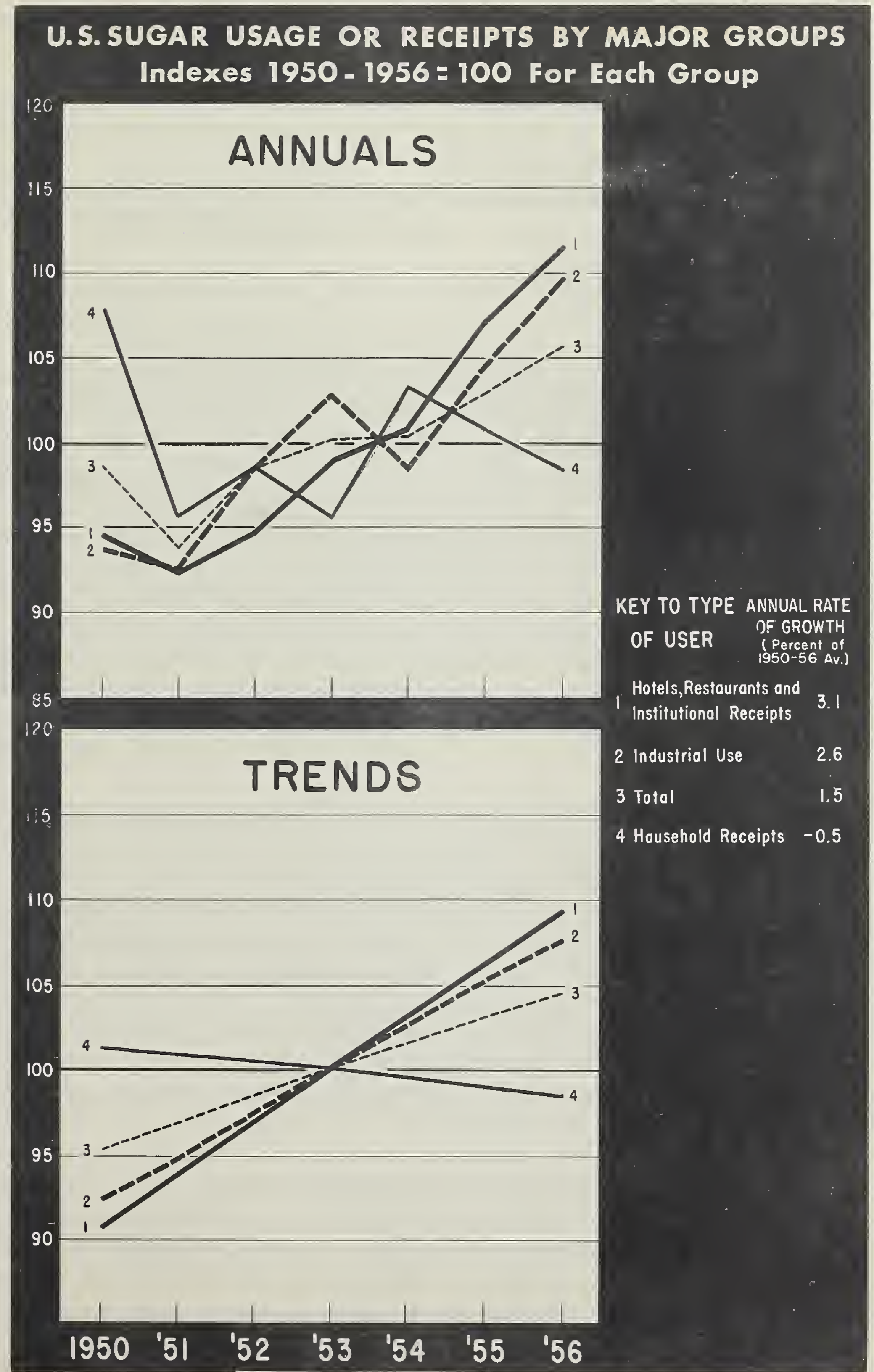

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FIGURE 2

Supplies

Largely because of the fact that the bulk of our domestic beet sugar is processed in the fall and marketed throughout the succeeding 12 months our stocks of sugar on January 1 equal about one-fourth our annual sugar consumption (table 2). Supplies from offshore areas mostly in the form of raw sugar for refining flow to the U. S. mainland throughout the year.

Disposition

The domestic disposition of sugar increased from a 1950-51 average of 7,964,000 short tons, raw value, to 8,747,000 tons in 1956 or 9.8 percent and trended upward at a rate of about 1.5 percentage points annually. 1/ (Figures 1 and 2). Annual disposition conforms fairly well to the trend. In no year from 1952 to 1956 were annual deviations more than 1.2 percent points from the trend and in three of the five years they were 0.2 percentage point or smaller. The upward deviation from trend of about 3 percentage points in 1950 and the downward deviation in 1951 were reflections of the Korean incident and its aftermath. Increased sugar disposition corresponded approximately to population growth, the annual per capita disposition of sugar remaining relatively steady at about 103.5 pounds throughout the period.

In line with the long time tendency of consumers to acquire an increasing proportion of their sugar in the form of processed foods and to have more meals at public eating places, all of the upward trend during the 1950-56 period was due to the growth in industrial and institutional sugar usage. The industrial use representing in 1956 approximately 57 percent of sugar disposition, and the institutional use representing approximately 9 percent, trended upward at annual rates of about 2.6 and 3.1 percentage points, respectively. Conversely, household usage trended slightly downward (0.5 percentage point annually) during the 1950-56 period, but on a per capita basis declined more sharply.

As would be expected, annual deviations from trends for the major categories were larger than deviations from trend for total domestic disposition. These larger departures, ranging from plus 2.8 to minus 4.2 percentage points for industrial use, from plus 3.8 to minus 2.3 for hotels, restaurants, and institutions and from plus

1/ These data exclude imports of liquid sugar totalling annually about 37,000 short tons, raw value.

3.7 to minus 4.5 (except 1950 and 1951 when they were plus 6.5 and minus 5.3 respectively) for households, reflect the interaction of temporary demand factors among the major types of uses. Householders accumulated sugar in 1950 during the early stages of the Korean incident and consumed in 1951 a substantial portion of their 1950 excess supplies.

The role of retailers and wholesalers in the changing pattern of total sugar usage is worthy of note. Retailers serve as the final gateway through which all sugar for householders passes. The latter are the primary outlet for sugar merchandized by retailers, but small quantities are used for commercial baking and canning. The quantity of sugar merchandized by retailers during the latter part of the 1950-56 period was about the same as during the early part. Wholesalers on the other hand, in addition to serving as a gateway for about 58 percent of the householder and about 95 percent of the public eating place sugar usage, also handle some sugar in its movement from primary distributors to industrial users. Although industrial users now buy less sugar from wholesalers than formerly, the latter have about maintained their sugar sales through increased volume to public eating places and institutions.

Industrial Sugar Users by Types

With the total industrial usage of sugar noted, further analysis is devoted to estimating the usage by individual industrial groups. For this, data from three sources for most groups were available. The first step was to adjust, where applicable, primary distributors' sugar deliveries by types of buyers in a manner similar to that already described for the major groups. These data were compared with (1) data submitted at public hearings on sugar requirements by industry representatives, and (2) data obtained by the Bureau of the Census annual sugar survey conducted for the Department of Agriculture. In most cases, an average of the data from the three sources was taken as the approximate sugar usage for the individual industrial group. It should be noted that the multiple and miscellaneous group in the unadjusted primary distributor deliveries data includes sugar which is ultimately used in one or more of the specified groups. Hence, primary distribution data for the multiple and miscellaneous food group were adjusted so that the sum of all individual groups would equal the established industrial total.

The proportional use of sugar by the various industrial groups is indicated in table 3.

Table 3. - Use of sugar by industrial groups 1/

Industrial group	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
				Percent of total			
Bakery and allied products	27.5	27.2	26.7	26.6	27.8	28.7	27.3
Beverages	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.3	23.4	23.4	23.7
Confectionery	19.8	18.6	18.0	17.8	17.5	16.9	17.4
Canned, bottled and frozen foods jams, jellies and preserves	16.5	16.6	15.6	16.3	16.2	16.0	17.2
Ice cream and dairy products	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9
Multiple and miscl. foods	5.6	6.4	8.0	7.9	5.5	5.7	5.3
Non-foods	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Total industrial	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total 1,000 short tons, raw value	4,221	4,170	4,438	4,635	4,437	4,710	4,946

1/ These data have been adjusted for (1) non-reporting by primary distributors by types of buyers; (2) receipts from wholesalers; and (3) in part for initial deliveries to the multiple use group finally consumed in one or more of the other stated groups. Hence, these data differ from those of direct deliveries by primary distributors by types of buyers.

As may be observed, industrial sugar usage falls into 4 size classes. Bakers and bottlers (primarily soft drink bottlers) accounted for slightly more than one-fourth each of the total industrial usage in 1956, with the latter not being quite as large as the former but increasing at a faster annual rate -- about 4 compared with about 3 percentage points. (See figure 3 for growth rates). The second size class consists of the confectioners and the manufacturers of canned, bottled and frozen foods (including jams, jellies and preserves) with a little more than one-sixth each but with the former showing only a small annual growth trend and the latter increasing at about the same annual rate as bakers. Ice cream and dairy products manufacturers use about one-twelfth of the industrial total and trended upward at about the same rate as bakers, and the canning group. Meaningful trends were not discernible for the non-food

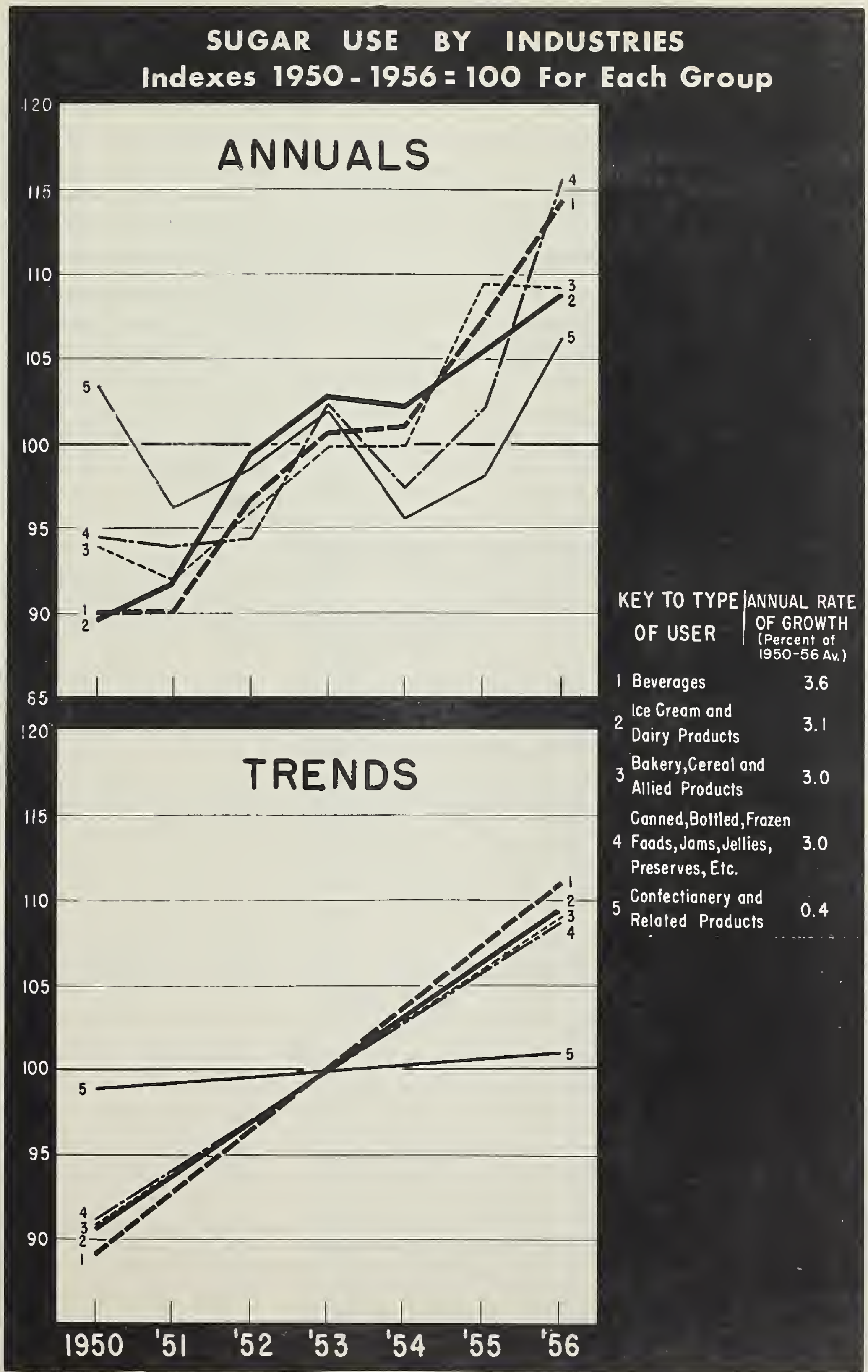
SUGAR USE BY INDUSTRIES
Indexes 1950 - 1956 = 100 For Each Group
ANNUALS
TRENDS
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
1950
'51
'52
'53
'54
'55
'56
KEY TO TYPE OF USER
ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH (Percent of 1950-56 Av.)
1 Beverages 3.6
2 Ice Cream and Dairy Products 3.1
3 Bakery, Cereal and Allied Products 3.0
4 Canned, Bottled, Frozen Foods, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, Etc. 3.0
5 Confectionery and Related Products 0.4
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FIGURE 3

and the multiple and miscellaneous group, which together used only six-hundredths of the industrial total in 1956.

Among the industrial users the bakery industry reflected the smallest average annual departure from its trend. The beverages and ice cream and dairy products groups fluctuated less than one percent from their respective trends in three of the seven year 1950-56 period, and the confectionery and canned, bottled and frozen food industries varied considerably more from their trends than the above mentioned groups. A substantial upward deviation noted for canned products in 1956 reflected the large fruit pack, particularly apples, peaches, pears and fruit cocktail.

Per Capita Sugar Usage

Per capita use of sugar for various purposes is another significant aspect of this analysis. These data are shown in table 4.

Table 4.- Per capita sugar usage or receipts

Type of use	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
				Pounds, raw value			
Industrial	55.7	54.0	56.5	58.1	54.6	57.0	58.9
Household 1/	41.8	36.4	36.9	35.1	37.4	35.8	34.4
Hotels, restaurants and institutions	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.5
Other domestic 1/	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.3
Total	107.7	100.6	103.9	103.9	102.2	103.1	104.1
Type of industrial use							
Bakery and allied products	15.3	14.7	15.1	15.4	15.2	16.3	16.1
Beverages	12.2	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.8	13.4	14.0
Confectionery	11.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.5	9.6	10.2
Canned, bottled and frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.5	8.9	9.1	10.1
Ice cream and dairy products	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7
Multiple and miscl. foods	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.3	3.1
Non-foods	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total	55.7	54.0	56.5	58.1	54.6	57.0	58.9

1/ Receipts

As stated above, after allowing for householders handling of stocks in 1950 and 1951, the per capita use of sugar for all purposes remained relatively constant at about 103.5 pounds during the 1950-56 period. Per capita sugar increases in processed foods in 1956 offset most of the 2.5 pound decrease in household receipts as compared with 1952, and hotels, restaurant and institutional increased sugar usage about offset the remainder. The increased industrial use of sugar was reflected in each type of sugar containing product except confectionery which faced cocoa shortages in 1954 and 1955. In 1956 consumer usage of sugar in the form of bakery and allied products, and beverages was about 16 and 14 pounds, respectively, per capita, in the confectionery group and in the canned, bottled, and frozen foods (including jams, jellies and preserves) group about 10 pounds each and in ice cream and dairy products slightly less than 5 pounds.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
May 22, 1957	Allotments to processors of the 1957 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. The allotments total 541,125 tons, equal to 90 percent of the then current 1957 Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota of 601,250 tons, pending substitution of final for estimated data used in determining the allotments. (See Federal Register of May 25, 1957; and same source of June 12, 1957 for correction).
May 22, 1957	Determination of fair and reasonable prices for the 1957 crop of sugar beets: (1) In regions other than Imperial Valley, California, the price shall be not less than that determined pursuant to the 1957 crop sugar beet purchase contract between the processor and producers; and (2) In Imperial Valley, California, the price shall be not less than that determined pursuant to the 1957 crop sugar beet purchase contract which may be negotiated between the processor and producers, unless the Secretary of Agriculture finds or determines otherwise by public notice prior to December 31, 1957. (See Federal Register of May 25, 1957).

May 22, 1957	Amendments to rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to allot sugar quotas, and to determine processes and qualities distinguishing raw sugar and direct-consumption sugar. The amendments enable the Secretary of Agriculture at his option in these proceedings where an Administrator's recommended decision has been filed, to issue a tentative decision and afford interested persons an opportunity to file exceptions prior to issuance of a final determination or regulation. (See Federal Register of May 25, 1957).
May 24, 1957	Proration of a 150,000 ton deficit in the 1957 mainland quota for Puerto Rico to other domestic areas able to market additional sugar and to Cuba. The quota thereby increased are: Domestic Beet Sugar 58,870 short tons, raw value, Mainland Cane Sugar 18,115, Hawaii 32,856, Cuba 40,159. (See Federal Register of May 29, 1957).
May 29, 1957	Supplemental public hearing announced on fair and reasonable wage rates for persons employed in producing, cultivating, or harvesting 1957 crop sugar beets in Imperial Valley, California, and southwestern Arizona. This hearing is to consider proposed establishment of a separate sugar rate wage district for the Imperial Valley, California, and is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., June 7, 1957, in the Farm Bureau Building, 1000 Broadway, El Centro, California. (See Federal Register of June 1, 1957).
June 6, 1957	Removal of restrictions on marketings of Puerto Rican sugar, except for sugar shipped to the U. S. Mainland for use without further refining. Allotments governing the latter are retained, but are increased due to the increase in total U. S. sugar requirements announced January 11, 1957. Quota clearance requirements, as contained in S. R. 817,

June 6, 1957 (continued)	Rev. 1, continue to apply to all Puerto Rican sugar shipped to the U. S. Mainland. (See Federal Register of June 11, 1957).
June 10, 1957	Announcement of informal hearing to obtain views and recommendations of interested persons concerning the 1958 crop sugar beet program including possibilities and methods by which a program operated by sugar beet growers and processors could be undertaken to replace the government-operated proportionate share program. The hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. (MST) on June 25, 1957 in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colorado.
June 12, 1957	Sugar quotas for the continental United States for 1957 increased 100,000 tons to a total of 9,100,000 short tons, raw value. The action is taken to offset the increases in prices of offshore raw sugar which have recently occurred without corresponding benefits to the majority of domestic growers. (See Federal Register of June 20, 1957).
June 14, 1957	Removal of restrictions imposed at beginning of year on extent offshore sugar quotas may be filled prior to November 1, 1957. This action does not affect allotment orders applicable to the mainland cane and beet areas. As a result of this amendment: (1) importation of the full amount of the current quotas is permitted at any time; and (2) any subsequent reduction in quotas for offshore areas will be effective only to the extent that the respective quotas remain unfilled on the effective date of such reduction. (More detailed information to be published in the Federal Register.)

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE

HIGHLIGHTS

1. May deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption, 776,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), up 7.8 percent from May 1956. Cumulative deliveries through May, 3,219,000 short tons (preliminary), down 4.7 percent from same period last year. Final data on April deliveries 685,000 short tons; the previously published preliminary figure for that month was 675,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks on June 1, 1957, 1,633,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 123,000 tons from April 30, 1957 but up 46,000 tons from a year ago. During May, beet processors' stocks decreased 119,000, importers' of direct consumption sugar stocks 4,000 and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks declined about 2,000 tons. Refiners' stocks increased 2,000 tons during this period. As compared with a year ago, combined stocks of refiners and mainland sugarcane processors up 35,000 tons; importers' stocks up 13,000 tons and beet processors' stocks down 2,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas, January through May, 3,701,000 tons, a decrease of 152,000 tons or 3.9 percent from the same period last year. Among the major supplying areas only Hawaii and the Philippines had increases, which approximated 19,000 and 21,000 tons, respectively.

4. First quarter 1957 deliveries of sugar to industrial users and non-industrial buyers were down 3.1 and 12.2 percent, respectively, from the same quarter last year. The overall decrease averaged 7.7 percent. Among the major buyers the largest reduction was 17.3 percent to wholesale grocers, jobbers and sugar dealers, and the greatest increase, 6.2 percent, was to the ice cream and dairy products group.

5. Deliveries through the first four months of 1957 show distribution to the North Central states 15 percent below the same period of 1956, to the West 8 percent and to the Southern states 7 percent; deliveries to the Eastern states were only 1.5 percent smaller.

   Sugar deliveries during April 1957 to the Middle Atlantic region were the same as during April 1956 but to the other four regions they were down ranging from 2.2 to 7.6 percent. As compared with March 1957 sugar deliveries in April were larger to all regions except New England. Increases ranged from 6.8 percent for the North Central region to 12.2 percent for the West. Other increases were 7.3 percent to the Middle Atlantic and 10.8 percent for the Southern region.

Table 5.--Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-April 1957 and 1956

	1957	1956
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Continental United States		
Refiners' raw	1,519	13,412
Refiners' refined	1,756,473	1,914,042
Beet processors' refined	486,170	537,137
Importers' direct consumption	193,999	228,488
Mainland sugarcane processors' direct-consumption	17,264 1/	64,056
Total	2,455,425	2,757,135
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	12,238 2/	100,335
For continental consumption 3/	2,443,187	2,656,800
Puerto Rico	36,233	33,998
Hawaii	8,739	16,468

1/ Deliveries for direct-consumption by mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; deliveries by mainland sugarcane processor-refiners are included in deliveries by refiners.

2/ Ex-quota deliveries

	Export	Feed	Total
Refiners' raw	9,923	359	10,282
Beet processors	326	-	326
Importers	647	977	1,624
Mainland cane processors	-	6	6
Total	10,896	1,342	12,238

3/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 6. -Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, April 30, 1957 and 1956

	1957	1956
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	368,357	276,589
Refiners' refined	324,158	309,009
Beet processors' refined	926,855	903,772
Importers' direct consumption	82,236	68,632
Mainland sugarcane processors	55,005*	57,836
Total	1,756,611	1,615,838

*Stocks of sugar of mainland sugarcane processors that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining; processor-refiner stocks are included in refiners' stocks.

Table 7. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts, meltings and deliveries, January-April, 1957 1/

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	255,505
Receipts	1,972,732
Meltings	1,858,110
Deliveries for direct consumption	1,519
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	-
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(251)
Stocks, April 30, 1957	368,357

1/ For receipts by source of supply, see Table-12.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73 and 74

Table 8.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-April, 1957

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1957	235,994	1,278,027
Production from raws melted	1,841,403	-
Production direct from cane or beets	-	135,094
Imported refined receipts	6,107	-
Deliveries for continental consumption	1,746,191	485,844
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	10,282	326
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(2,873)	(96)
Stocks, April 30, 1957	324,158	926,855

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-73, SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 9.-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries, January-April, 1957*

	(Short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1957	11,583
Receipts	264,669
Deliveries for continental consumption	192,375
Deliveries for export and livestock feed	1,624
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.	(17)
Stocks, April 30, 1957	82,236

* For receipts by sources of Supply, see Table 12.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 10.-Mainland sugarcane processors: stocks, production and deliveries of mainland cane sugar, January-April, 1957

	(Short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1957		124,325
Production		87,917
Deliveries:		
For further processing	140,144	
For direct consumption	17,258	
For export and livestock feed	6	
Total		157,408
Gains and (losses), adjustments, etc.		171
Stocks, April 30, 1957		55,005

Source: Compiled from reports submitted on Forms SU-71 and 72 by mainland sugarcane processors.

Table 11.-Mainland sugar: Production and allotment charges January-April, 1957

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(short tons, raw value)	
Production	88,088	134,998
Allotment charges		
Louisiana sugarcane processors:		
For further processing	104,209	
For direct-consumption	14,556	
Louisiana processor-refiners	49,410	
Florida sugarcane processors	80,332	
Beet processors	-	485,800
Total	248,507	

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors, processor-refiners and beet processors on Forms SU-71, 72, 73 and 70, respectively.

Table 12.-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply,1/ January-April, 1957

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar)	Importers (DC sugar)
	(short tons, raw value)	
Cuba	958,138	204,146
Hawaii	205,261	-
Hawaii refined	6,107 2/	-
Mainland cane area	139,181	-
Philippines, Republic of the	423,388	8,433
Puerto Rico	230,898	40,054
Virgin Islands	-	-
Other countries	15,089	12,036
Not identifiable	777	-
Total	1,978,839	264,669
For further processing	1,972,732	-

1/ Includes quota exempt sugar as follows: for livestock feed, 1,476 tons; for re-export, 320 tons; and exempted under Section 212, 120 tons. 2/ Refined sugar imported by refiners.

Table 13.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, May, and January-May, 1957 and 1956

	1957 1/		1956	
	May	Jan.-May	May	Jan.-May
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	560,211	2,318,203	525,710	2,453,164
Beet processors	152,248	638,418	130,993	668,130
Importers	60,997	254,996	72,904	301,392
Mainland sugarcane processors	2,500 2/	19,764	2,833	66,889
Total	775,956	3,231,381	732,440	3,489,575
Deliveries for export, livestock feed,etc.	-	12,238	12,439	112,774
For continental consumption 3/	775,956	3,219,143	720,001	3,376,801

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 14.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, June 1, 1957 and May 31, 1956

	1957 1/	1956
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	354,395	328,004
Refiners' refined	340,259	332,256
Beet processors	807,893	809,790
Importers' direct-consumption	78,441	65,893
Mainland sugarcane processors	52,505 2/	51,694
Total	1,633,493	1,587,637

1/ Preliminary

2/ Not available; estimated

Table 15.--Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of May 31, 1957 1/

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Total	Charge to quota & off-set to drawback of duty 2/: Direct-consumption from offshore areas 3/	UNFILLED BALANCE: Total	UNFILLED BALANCE: Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	(Short tons, raw value)					
Domestic beet	2,012,822		638,048 4/		1,374,774	
Mainland cane	619,365		268,507 4/		350,858	
Hawaii	1,123,352		352,535	13,327	770,817	17,373
Puerto Rico 5/	990,253		390,993	61,369	599,260	71,695
Virgin Islands	15,549		0		15,549	
Rep. of the Philippines	980,000		559,341	9,008	420,659	50,912
Cuba	3,041,454	1,067	1,451,606	238,391	1,590,915	136,732
Other Foreign Countries	217,205	183	39,477	21,981	177,915	43,028
Total	9,000,000	1,250	3,700,507	344,076	5,300,747	319,740
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	78,207	116	10,702	4,122	67,621	5,441
Dominican Republic	61,657	30	11,394	1,919	50,293	6,618
Mexico	44,409	35	5,042	3,601	39,402	11,895
Nicaragua	11,731	0	6,067	6,067	5,664	4,141
Haiti	6,179	2	0	0	6,181	6,179
Netherlands	3,453	0	3,204	3,204	249	249
China	3,386	0	1,906	1,906	1,480	1,480
Panama	3,386	0	0	0	3,386	3,386
Costa Rica	3,381	0	0	0	3,381	3,381
Canada	631	0	559	559	72	72
United Kingdom	516	0	512	512	4	4
Belgium	182	0	0	0	182	182
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0 6/	0
Total	217,205	183	39,477 7/	21,981	177,915	43,028

LIQUID SUGAR 8/

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
Cuba	7,970,558	7,695,261	275,297
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4): Cuban for reexport, 881; Cuban for feed, 1,476, total, 2,357.
2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through May 31, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by June 11, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of May 31, 1957.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 7,667; Philippines, 70; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 7,748.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,140,253 short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico.
6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 9 tons.
7/ Under Section 212 (1) charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela. In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212 (2).
8/ 6,604 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212 (3).

Table 16.- Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January - May 1957 and 1956

(short tons, raw value, and percentages)

	1957	1956	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	638,048	642,061			4,013	0.6
Mainland cane	268,507 1/	312,798 2/			44,291	14.2
Hawaii	352,535	333,434	19,101	5.7		
Puerto Rico	390,993	496,746			105,753	21.3
Virgin Islands	0	6,290			6,290	-
Republic of the Philippines	559,341	538,297	21,044	3.9		
Cuba	1,451,606	1,475,483			23,877	1.6
Other foreign countries	39,477	47,071			7,594	16.1
Total	3,700,507	3,852,180			151,673	3.9
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	10,702	10,791			89	0.8
Dominican Republic	11,394	13,194			1,800	13.6
Mexico	5,042	12,038			6,996	58.1
Nicaragua	6,067	2,340	3,727	159.3		
Haiti	0	2,852			2,852	
Netherlands	3,204	1,106	2,098	189.7		
China	1,906	1,165	741	63.6		
Panama	0	0		-		-
Costa Rica	0	1,089			1,089	-
Canada	559	1,055			496	47.0
United Kingdom	512	0	512	-		
Belgium	0	241			241	-
British Guiana	84	0	84	-		
Hong Kong	7	15			8	53.3
Colombia 3/	0	1,154			1,154	-
Denmark 3/	0	31			31	-
Total	39,477	47,071			7,594	16.1

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

	1957	1956	Increase Tons	Increase Percent	Decrease Tons	Decrease Percent
Cuba	7,695,261	6,502,525	1,192,736	18.3		
Dominican Republic	2,244	0	2,244	-		
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ Estimated in part.

2/ Revised.

3/ These countries have no quotas under effective Sugar Act.

Table 17.--Status of 1957 Sugar Quotas as of June 11, 1957 1/

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 2/	Charge to quota & offset to drawback of duty 2/: Direct consumption from offshore areas 3/	UNFILLED BALANCE: Total	UNFILLED BALANCE: Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	2,012,822		708,048 4/		1,304,774	
Mainland cane	619,365		273,507 4/		345,858	16,577
Hawaii	1,123,352		365,693	14,123	757,659	66,467
Puerto Rico 5/	990,253		435,745	66,597	554,508	
Virgin Islands	15,549		0		15,549	
Rep. of the Philippines	980,000		565,619	9,581	414,381	50,339
Cuba	3,041,454	1,067	1,487,543	240,033	1,554,978	135,090
Other foreign countries	217,205	183	40,593	23,097	176,799	41,912
Total	9,000,000	1,250	3,876,748	353,431	5,124,506	310,385
Details of other foreign countries						
Peru	78,207	116	10,702	4,122	67,621	5,441
Dominican Republic	61,657	30	11,394	1,919	50,293	6,618
Mexico	44,409	35	5,248	3,807	39,196	11,689
Nicaragua	11,731	0	6,067	6,067	5,664	4,141
Haiti	6,179	2	0	0	6,181	6,179
Netherlands	3,453	0	3,204	3,204	249	249
China	3,386	0	1,906	1,906	1,480	1,480
Panama	3,386	0	910	910	2,476	2,476
Costa Rica	3,381	0	0	0	3,381	3,381
Canada	631	0	559	559	72	72
United Kingdom	516	0	512	512	4	4
Belgium	182	0	0	0	182	182
British Guiana	84	0	84	84	0	0
Hong Kong	3	0	7	7	0 6/	0
Total	217,205	183	40,593 7/	23,097	176,799	41,912

LIQUID SUGAR 8/

(Wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)

Areas	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
Cuba	7,970,558	7,701,404	269,154
Dominican Republic	830,894	2,244	828,650
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ Quota exempt sugar entered under Sections 211(a) and 212 (4); Cuban for reexport, 904; Cuban for feed, 1,476; total, 2,380.
2/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane estimated; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through June 11, 1957 as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by June 11, 1957; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of June 11, 1957.
3/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption from Cuba, 7,678; Philippines, 70; Puerto Rico, 10; Hawaii, 1; Total, 7,759.
4/ Estimated.
5/ Despite declaration of a deficit, the full quota of 1,140,253, short tons, raw value, is available to Puerto Rico.
6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota for Hong Kong total 9 tons.
7/ Under Section 212 (1), charges to quotas exclude the first 10 tons entered by each country listed and also by Dutch Guiana and Venezuela: In addition, 10 tons were entered by Canada under Section 212 (2).
8/ 6,604 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212 (3).

Table 18.-Deliveries of Sugar by Primary Distributors by States, April 1957.

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	100-pound bags, refined equivalent				
NEW ENGLAND					
CONN	92473		7065		99538
ME	49317		100		49417
MASS	380096		8897		388993
N H	27978				27978
R I	42083		400		42483
VT	13617		8000		21617
TOTAL	605564		24462		630026
MID ATLANTIC					
N J	576807		74738		651545
N Y	1256724	40	236776		1493540
PENN	791136		231226	3	1022365
TOTAL	2624667	40	542740	3	3167450
N CENTRAL					
ILL	622257	598765	27846	20675	1269543
IND	188892	71397	4250		264539
IOWA	50244	96771	330		147345
KAN	70335	62518			132853
MICH	232591	203989	31943	20	468543
MINN	35709	126884	340		162933
MO	204998	80112		1230	286340
NEBR	47423	81461			128884
N DAK	266	24301			24567
OHIO	504654	57341	14485	800	577280
S DAK	2348	35392			37740
WISC	101694	113689	5182	7600	228165
TOTAL	2061411	1552620	84376	30325	3728732
SOUTHERN					
ALA	196548				196548
ARK	88292	4300		2	92594
DEL	11595		100		11695
D C	43301		7440		50741
FLA	102490		189636	4676	296802
GA	338556		80492		419048
KY	156049	1224	14649	2130	174052
LA	279854		662	10271	290787
MD	265698		37997		303695
MISS	189251			960	190211
N C	222451		106794		329245
OKLA	85106	24407		200	109713
S C	119426		11928		131354
TENN	243373		2115		245488
TEXAS	471919	75560	32245	19	579743
VA	153342		78941	3	232286
W VA	67463		7417		74880
TOTAL	3034714	105491	570416	18261	3728882
WESTERN					
ARIZ	26445	17601			44046
CALI	520643	582797	39454	1800	1144694
COLO	7889	69572			77461
IDAHO	3199	16766			19965
MONT	635	24288			24923
NEV	5175	2904			8079
N MEX	9094	13419			22513
ORE	47975	49489	5300		102764
UTAH	4893	40666			45559
WASH	53215	105625	5200		164040
WYO	470	8975			9445
TOTAL	679633	932102	49954	1800	1663489
GRAND TOTAL	9005989	2590253	1271948	50389	12918579

Table 19.–Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, first quarter 1957 1/

UNITED STATES

Product or business of buyer	Beet (Total)	Cane (Total)	Imported D.C. (Total)	Total All Sugar	Liquid Sugar Included in Totals 2/	
					Beet	Cane
	100-pound bag refined					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,314,495	2,638,657	264,461	4,217,613	26,506	289,545
Confectionery and related products	692,304	2,409,096	544,997	3,646,397	8,426	605,734
Ice cream and dairy products	431,840	871,615	50,968	1,354,423	124,707	484,547
Beverages	607,041	2,986,955	203,182	3,797,178	50,949	1,402,534
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	574,097	1,010,152	474,947	2,059,196	65,948	311,116
Multiple and all other food uses	176,753	1,205,170	23,229	1,405,152	5,109	365,575
Non-food products	2,829	161,208	89,469	253,506	0	22,472
Sub-total	3,799,359	11,282,853	1,651,253	16,733,465	281,645	3,481,523
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	11,126	183,731	4,447	199,304	795	8,760
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	1,780,941	7,739,350	559,142	10,079,433	10,566	11,668
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	768,784	3,633,434	53,774	4,455,992	1,963	9,500
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	158,649	404,408	1,371	564,428	168	73
Sub-total	2,719,500	11,960,923	618,734	15,299,157	13,492	30,001
TOTAL DELIVERIES	6,518,859	23,243,776	2,269,987	32,032,622	295,137	3,511,524
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	1,338,118	8,567,367	19,000	9,924,485	--	--
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	914,071	1,746,868	--	2,660,939	--	--

1/ Represents approximately 98 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

2/ Refined equivalent.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 20.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1957 and percentage change from first quarter 1956

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	100-pound bag equivalent					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,217,613	164,574	1,195,698	1,419,051	934,003	504,287
Confectionery and related products	3,646,397	418,879	1,810,663	981,851	242,818	192,186
Ice cream and dairy products	1,354,423	63,129	318,752	495,742	282,975	193,825
Beverages	3,797,178	120,268	931,965	818,083	1,580,673	346,189
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	2,059,196	81,567	583,537	457,549	503,399	433,144
Multiple and all other food uses	1,405,152	39,596	667,106	421,513	148,908	128,029
Non-food products	253,506	4,164	57,516	35,572	154,802	1,452
Sub-total	16,733,465	892,177	5,565,237	4,629,361	3,847,578	1,799,112
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	199,304	23,617	55,722	17,603	36,214	66,148
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	10,079,433	575,764	1,579,207	2,870,702	3,626,721	1,427,039
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	4,455,992	347,338	1,114,733	1,173,288	1,321,691	498,942
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	564,428	13,970	199,285	87,017	126,445	137,711
Sub-total	15,299,157	960,689	2,948,947	4,148,610	5,111,071	2,129,840
TOTAL DELIVERIES	32,032,622	1,852,866	8,514,184	8,777,971	8,958,649	3,928,952
	Percentage change from first quarter 1956					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+0.8	+1.2	-2.5	+4.5	+12.4	-16.6
Confectionery and related products	-0.5	+5.4	+6.6	-9.4	-10.8	-10.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+6.2	+2.5	+4.4	+5.3	+13.8	+2.4
Beverages	-9.4	+1.9	+0.6	-21.0	-10.3	-3.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-6.5	-9.0	-7.0	-13.3	+7.5	-11.6
Multiple and all other food uses	-0.8	+13.7	-5.8	-2.5	+64.3	-15.2
Non-food products	-19.8	-1.4	-14.0	-16.1	-22.3	-56.3
Sub-total	-3.1	+2.8	+0.1	-6.5	-0.6	-10.6
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+4.2	+8.1	-19.6	+8.0	+39.4	+14.4
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-17.3	-8.1	-6.7	-27.9	-15.4	-10.1
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-4.3	-7.3	-3.5	-5.9	-4.4	+0.9
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+41.2	-2.8	+78.7	+117.9	+19.6	+7.5
Sub-total	-12.2	-7.4	-2.6	-21.5	-12.1	-6.1
TOTAL	-7.7	-2.8	-0.9	-14.2	-7.5	-8.2

Table 21.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (less than 50 lbs.) first quarter 1957

Area	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	(hundredweight refined)		
United States	8,586,367	1,338,118	9,924,485
New England	683,637		683,637
Middle Atlantic	2,094,996	60	2,095,056
North Central and West, combined*	2,849,356	1,296,769	4,146,125
South	2,958,378	41,289	2,999,667

*Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total distribution in consumer size packages in these areas: North Central, 2,623,928; West 1,522,197.

Source: Reports of primary distributors of sugar to the Sugar Division, CSS.

Table 22.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, first quarter 1957 and percentage change from first quarter 1956

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
	100-pound bag equivalent					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	832,430	33,444	176,899	332,194	193,975	95,918
Confectionery and related products	94,994	5,201	51,609	29,115	5,095	3,974
Ice cream and dairy products	43,936	1,822	8,562	16,781	13,031	3,740
Beverages	83,252	3,453	20,571	35,440	11,461	12,327
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	108,920	957	19,565	24,432	55,755	8,211
Multiple and all other food uses	103,972	4,386	23,253	47,720	18,641	9,972
Non-food products	205,306	31,654	60,862	43,479	67,361	1,950
Sub-total	1,472,810	80,917	361,321	529,161	365,319	136,092
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	26,562	1,084	3,839	8,383	7,191	6,065
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	32,756	919	6,154	18,695	4,029	2,959
Sub-total	59,318	2,003	9,993	27,078	11,220	9,024
TOTAL SALES	1,532,128	82,920	371,314	556,239	376,539	145,116
	Percentage change from first quarter 1956					
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	- 8.3	+ 5.5	- 5.5	- 9.7	- 8.5	-11.8
Confectionery and related products	+ 3.1	+25.4	+15.1	- 7.9	- 7.2	-34.1
Ice cream and dairy products	- 3.4	+ 4.4	+ 10.9	- 6.7	- 3.6	-17.6
Beverages	- 9.3	-18.4	-17.5	- 4.9	-19.8	+11.5
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+ 3.2	-20.8	-11.6	+21.8	+ 4.0	- 3.3
Multiple and all other food uses	- 5.7	-22.9	- 1.1	+ 5.1	-32.9	+27.1
Non-food products	+ 16.9	+51.9	+69.7	+ 2.2	- 9.6	+ 5.3
Sub-total	- 3.6	+16.3	+ 4.4	- 6.0	- 9.0	- 8.4
Non-industrial						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-28.5	-17.5	+18.1	-53.9	-10.5	- 4.9
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+ 0.2	-17.2	+19.8	- 7.1	+ 5.4	+19.2
Sub-total	-15.1	-17.4	+19.2	-29.3	- 5.4	+ 1.9
TOTAL	- 4.1	+15.2	+ 4.7	- 7.5	- 8.9	- 7.8

Table 23.--Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) 1/					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1952-56 annual av.	6.14	3.51	8.68	8.56	8.57	8.63
1955 annual av.	5.95	3.24	8.59	8.50	8.49	8.53
1956 annual av.	6.09	3.48	8.77	8.60	8.58	8.75
1956						
June	6.00	3.36	8.75	8.55	8.60	8.75
July	6.11	3.40	8.75	8.55	8.60	8.75
August	6.10	3.34	8.75	8.55	8.53	8.75
September	6.09	3.24	8.75	8.55	8.50	8.75
October	6.29	3.24	8.83	8.62	8.57	8.75
November	6.33	3.92	8.95	8.75	8.70	8.79
December	6.37	4.77	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
1957						
January	6.35	5.83	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
February	6.10	5.80	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
March	6.18	6.17	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
April	6.14	6.46	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
May	6.37	6.02	9.10	8.90	8.85	9.10
12-month av.	6.20	4.63	8.95	8.75	8.72	8.93

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) 1/			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale			Refined, retail
	Eastern	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U. S. average
	Cents per pound			
1952-56 annual av.	8.48	8.37	8.53	10.47
1955 annual av.	8.39	8.29	8.43	10.42
1956 annual av.	8.52	8.38	8.65	10.57
1956				
June	8.55	8.40	8.65	10.58
July	8.55	8.40	8.65	10.58
August	8.48	8.33	8.65	10.58
September	8.45	8.30	8.65	10.58
October	8.45	8.37	8.65	10.62
November	8.65	8.50	8.69	10.66
December	8.74	8.65	9.00	10.72
1957				
January	8.75	8.65	9.00	10.86
February	8.69	8.65	9.00	10.96
March	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.96
April	8.65	8.65	9.00	10.98
May	8.65	8.65	9.00	
12-month av.	8.60	8.52	8.83	10.73 2/

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1952-56 monthly av.	501	150	258 3/	785 3/
1955 monthly av.	509	150	245 3/	860 3/
1956 monthly av.	528	163	281 3/	816 3/
1956				
June	534	51	310	698
July	602	20	304	531
August	604	15	288	323
September	537	113	268	212
October	595	538	218	584
November	497	608	225	1,039
December	464	438	246 3/	1,278
1957				
January	485	89	282	1,260
February	395	25	312	1,178
March	463	4	308	1,048
April	498	17	324	927
May 4/	580	33	340	808
12-month av.	521	163	285	824

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price and allowances in specific areas are being made. 2/ 11-month average. 3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 24.-Deliveries of Sugar, Dextrose and Unmixed Corn Sirup, by years 1952-1956 and by quarters 1955 to date

Year	Sugar	Dextrose	Unmixed corn sirups1/	Total
		1,000 short tons, raw value		
1952	8,104	370	628	9,102
1953	8,485	378	647	9,510
1954	8,207	358	653	9,218
1955	8,399	353	680	9,432
1956	8,904	366	712	9,982
Quarters				
1955				
first	1,844	82	154	2,080
second	2,120	89	158	2,367
third	2,531	94	195	2,820
fourth	1,904	88	173	2,165
1956				
first	1,945	86	164	2,195
second	2,214	92	168	2,474
third	2,587	94	201	2,882
fourth	2,158	94	179	2,431
1957				
first	1,758	78	156	1,992
		Percentage of total		
Year				
1952	89.0	4.1	6.9	100.0
1953	89.2	4.0	6.8	100.0
1954	89.0	3.9	7.1	100.0
1955	89.1	3.7	7.2	100.0
1956	89.2	3.7	7.1	100.0
Quarters				
1955				
first	88.7	3.9	7.4	100.0
second	89.5	3.8	6.7	100.0
third	89.8	3.3	6.9	100.0
fourth	87.9	4.1	8.0	100.0
1956				
first	88.6	3.9	7.5	100.0
second	89.5	3.7	6.8	100.0
third	89.7	3.3	7.0	100.0
fourth	88.8	3.9	7.3	100.0
1957				
first	88.3	3.9	7.8	100.0

1/ Dry basis. Based on 43° sirup with average solids content of 80.3 percent.